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ABSTRACT

For eight years, the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) has been engaged in the undertaking of surveying attitudes of teens and those who most influence them--parents, teachers and school principals. While other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population, the CASA back to school survey probes substance-abuse risk and identifies factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that teens will abuse tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs. The objectives are to develop the most effective means of helping teens avoid substance abuse and to help parents by uncovering markers that affect the risk that their teens may abuse substances. This year CASA surveyed 1,987 teens ages 12 to 17 (1,044 boys, 943 girls) and 504 parents, 403 of whom were parents of the teens we interviewed. For the first time, this year the CASA survey sought to measure the impact of stress, boredom and spending money on the risk of teen substance abuse. The troubling finding: high stress, frequent boredom and too much spending money pose a triple threat to American teens, greatly increasing the likelihood that they will smoke, drink, get drunk and use illegal drugs. Five appendixes contain the survey methodology, screening questions, and survey data. (GCP)

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August 2003

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Accompanying Statement by
Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Chairman and President

For eight years, CASA has been engaged in the unprecedented undertaking of surveying attitudes of teens and those who most influence them--parents, teachers and school principals. While other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population, the CASA back to school survey probes substance-abuse risk and identifies factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that teens will abuse tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs.

Our objectives are to develop the most effective means of helping teens avoid substance abuse and to help parents by uncovering markers that affect the risk that their teens may abuse substances. We regard this effort as a work in progress as we seek each year to refine our assessment of teen substance-abuse risk and the factors that affect it.

This year we surveyed 1,987 teens ages 12 to 17 (1,044 boys, 943 girls) and 504 parents, 403 of whom were parents of the teens we interviewed.

Two of the most common questions regarding teen drug use and addiction are: how can it happen to my child, and how can it happen to a young boy or girl who seemed to be a typical teen?

These questions are often asked where the drug-abusing teen is not afflicted with one of the usual warning signs of drug abuse--being physically or sexually abused, having a learning disability or eating disorder, suffering from serious depression or another mental health condition. This year CASA has crafted its back to school teen survey in an effort to seek answers to these questions.

The Triple Threat: Stress, Boredom, Money

For the first time, this year the CASA survey seeks to measure the impact of stress, boredom and spending money on the risk of teen substance abuse.

The troubling finding: high stress, frequent boredom and too much spending money pose a triple threat to American teens, greatly increasing the likelihood that they will smoke, drink, get drunk and use illegal drugs.

Stress

Teens were asked to rate the amount of stress they feel they are under, using a scale of zero to 10. High stress teens (seven to 10 on the stress scale; 26 percent of teens) are twice as likely as low stress teens (zero to three on the stress scale; 29 percent of teens) to smoke, drink, get drunk and use illegal drugs.

Boredom

Often bored teens (17 percent) are 50 percent likelier than not often bored teens (83 percent) to smoke, drink, get drunk and use illegal drugs.

Spending Money

Teens with $25.00 or more a week in spending money are nearly twice as likely as teens with less than $25.00 a week in spending money to smoke, drink and use illegal drugs, and more than twice as likely to get drunk.

The Catastrophic Combination

Teens who share two or more of the triple threat characteristics--high stress, frequent boredom, too much spending money--are at a minimum of three times the risk of smoking, drinking and using illegal drugs as teens who share none of those characteristics.

Other striking conclusions are:

- For the first time in the survey's eight year history, teens are as concerned with social and academic pressures as they are with drugs.

- Among teens with more than $50.00 a week in spending money, girls are likelier than boys to smoke, drink, get drunk and use marijuana.

- Most high school students (52 percent) will return to schools where drugs are used, kept or sold, as will 21 percent of middle school students. For high school students this is a significant deterioration from 2002, when most high school students attended drug-free schools.

- From 2002 to 2003 there is an 18 percent increase in the number of high school students reporting they attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold (from 44 percent to 52 percent).

- More than half of the parents whose children attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold would not send their teen to a drug-free school if they could.

- More than five million 12- to 17-year olds--20 percent--can buy marijuana in an hour or less. Another five million--19 percent--can buy marijuana within a day.

The Dangerous Years

Most teens who use alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana do so before they are 14. Among teens who have tried alcohol, tobacco or marijuana, the average age of first use is a little more than 12 for alcohol, 12½ for cigarettes, and 13 years 11 months for marijuana.

Between ages 12 and 17:

- The likelihood that a teen will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs increases more than seven times.

- The percentage of teens who have close friends that use marijuana increases 14 times.

Drugs in Schools

Overall, religious and secular private schools are far likelier to be drug free than public schools. For the first time we had a large enough sample of secular private school students to assess their school's status: 76 percent of students at secular private schools report that their schools are drug free. Seventy-eight percent of students at Catholic and other religious schools report that their schools are drug free. Overall, only 58 percent of public school attendees are at drug-free schools.

When it comes to detecting drugs in schools, parents and administrators should keep in mind that where there's smoke, there's fire. Smoking on school grounds and drugs in school go hand in hand: drugs are used, kept or sold at 62 percent of schools where students smoke on school grounds, but only 26 percent of schools where students do not smoke on school grounds.

Parental Pessimism

Many parents view teen drug use as a *fait accompli*. This year's survey reveals widespread despair by parents of teenagers; many think parents have little power over their teens' substance use, and a disturbing number view drugs in schools as a situation they are powerless to stop.

Forty-three percent of parents believe their teens attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. More than half of these parents (56 percent) would not transfer their teen to a drug-free school if they could. Of those who would not transfer their teen, most believe there is no such thing as a drug-free school.

Parents are more likely than teens to predict future teen drug use. Forty-one percent of parents say future drug use by *their* teen is "likely," but only 11 percent of teens gave that response.

Teens whose parents think future drug use is "very likely" are more than three times likelier to smoke, drink and use illegal drugs than teens whose parents say future drug use is "not likely at all."

Parental pessimism increases the risk that teens will smoke, drink and use illegal drugs. CASA research has repeatedly found that parents are the most important resource in preventing teen substance abuse. In the 2000 survey, half of teens who had not tried marijuana credited their parents with their decision. Expressing strong negative attitudes about marijuana to teens is important: teens who perceive marijuana as "not harmful" are at more than two and a half times greater substance-abuse risk than teens who think marijuana is "very harmful." Parent power is the most underutilized tool in battling teen substance abuse.

An Evolving Risk Environment

The number of teens who do not have friends using alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs has increased since last year. In this year's survey:

- 56 percent have no friends who regularly drink; up from 52 percent in 2002.

- 68 percent have no friends who use marijuana; up from 62 percent in 2002.

- 70 percent have no friends who smoke cigarettes; up from 56 percent in 2002.

The sharp increase in teens with no friends who smoke suggests that anti-smoking efforts, such as the American Legacy Foundation's truth[sm] campaign, are having a significant impact on teens.

This year saw an increase in the number of teens at low risk of substance abuse (from 40 to 45

percent). That increase is entirely attributable to a five percent reduction in the proportion of teens at moderate risk (from 39 to 34 percent). Unfortunately, the proportion of teens at high risk--21 percent--remains constant. This suggests that prevention programs--at home, in schools, in public health and national media anti-drug campaigns--may be reaching those teens at moderate risk, but are having limited impact on teens at high risk. Reaching high-risk teens, such as those suffering from learning disabilities, eating disorders, parental neglect, or physical or sexual abuse, requires a measure of concentrated, comprehensive care and attention these teens are not receiving from existing prevention efforts.

One of the most alarming findings from this year's survey is the ease with which teens can obtain marijuana. Twenty percent can buy marijuana in an hour or less. To put the availability of marijuana in perspective, if we apply that 20 percent to the number of 12- to 17-year olds in the United States, based on 2003 census estimates, more than five million teens can buy marijuana in an hour or less. Almost 40 percent (about 10 million teens) can buy marijuana within a day.

This survey signals parents that their conduct and attitudes have an enormous impact on their children. Parents must be sensitive to the circumstances of their teens' lives--e.g., parents should understand how much stress their kids are under, why they are bored, and what they are doing with their spending money.

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, and Elchie Skoczylas, Vice President and Director of Research at QEV Analytics, for their insightful work in analyzing the data. We appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: Peter Bearman, PhD, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University and Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy, Columbia University and Co-Principal Investigator of The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health; Richard R. Clayton, PhD, Scientific Director of the Center for Prevention Research at the University of Kentucky; J. David Hawkins, PhD, Director, Social Development Research Group, University of Washington; Timothy Johnson, PhD, Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago, Associate Professor of Public Administration and Associate Research Professor, School of Public Health, University of Illinois, Chicago; Robert Shapiro, PhD, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Columbia University and Editor of "The Poll Trends" *Public Opinion Quarterly*; and Nicholas Zill, PhD, a Psychologist and Vice President and Director of the Child and Family Study Area, Westat, Inc.

Elizabeth Planet, Special Assistant to the President at CASA, was the project manager for this effort. She has done a superb job in helping to analyze the data and write the report and was ably joined by Roger Vaughan, MS, DrPH, head of CASA's Substance Abuse Data Analysis Center (SADAC) and Consulting Editor for Statistics and Evaluation for the *American Journal of Public Health*. Richard Mulieri, Director of Communications, lent his counsel. Jane Carlson handled the administrative aspects.

All these individuals and institutions helped, but CASA and QEV Analytics are responsible for this report.

The Triple Threat: Stress, Boredom, Money

For the first time, this year's survey sought to measure the impact of three circumstances on a teen's risk of substance abuse: the degree of stress they feel they are under, the frequency with which they are bored, and the amount of money they have to spend in a typical week. All three resulting variables correlate strongly with the teen risk score. (The average risk score for all teens is 1.00.)

Stress

Teens were asked to rate the amount of stress they feel they are under, using a scale of zero to 10. High stress teens (seven to 10 on the stress scale; 26 percent of teens) are at considerably higher risk (1.47) than either moderate stress teens (four to six on the stress scale; 45 percent of teens; average risk of 0.91) or low stress teens (zero to three on the stress scale; 29 percent of teens; average risk of 0.72).

Among high stress teens:

- About half know a friend who has burnt-out on drugs or is in rehab, situations that majorities of low and medium stress teens have not encountered.

- Forty percent can get marijuana in a few hours, compared to only 20 percent of low stress teens.

- One in five (18 percent) say future drug use is "likely," an expectation shared by fewer of the medium stress and low stress teens (nine percent and seven percent respectively).

Boredom

Almost all teens experience some level of boredom, but 17 percent are bored often (49 percent are occasionally bored and 34 percent are rarely or never bored). Often bored teens tend to perform poorly in school and have a higher average risk score (1.38) than other teens. They are less likely than not often bored teens to predict that in the future they will "never" use illegal drugs (51 percent of the often bored teens vs. 64 percent of the not often bored teens).

Spending Money

Like stress and boredom, the amount of money a teen has to spend in a typical week correlates with risk. Fifteen percent of teens have $50.00 or more to spend a week, and 12 percent have $25.00 to $50.00. These teens have average risk scores (1.73 and 1.30 respectively) higher than teens with lower amounts of spending money (0.70 average risk for teens who have less than $15.00 weekly and 0.97 average risk for teens who have $15.00 to $25.00 weekly).

Drugs Now Tied with Academics, Social Pressures as Biggest Concern

In every prior CASA survey of teens, drugs were cited as teens' biggest concern. For the first time, this year drugs--while still cited by more teens than any other concern--are virtually tied with academic pressures and social pressures as the biggest concerns of teens. This year the percentage of teens citing drugs as their number one concern declined.

Parents of teens cite three similar concerns for their teens--drugs (22 percent), doing well in school (13 percent), peer pressures (18 percent) --except that, for parents, drugs have a clear lead.

Declining Proximity to Illegal Drugs

Fewer teens are exposing themselves to alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs by associating with other teens who use these substances. This year:

- 56 percent have no friends who regularly drink, up from 52 percent in 2002.
- 68 percent have no friends who use marijuana, up from 62 percent in 2002.
- 70 percent have no friends who smoke cigarettes, up from 56 percent in 2002.

These results lead to a migration of teens from the moderate risk category to the low risk category. However, the percentage of teens in the high risk category is unchanged from 2002.

Most High School Students Attend Schools Where Drugs are Used, Kept or Sold

Most teens in high school (grades nine through 12)--52 percent--attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold. This is an 18 percent increase from the number of high school students who reported in 2002 that they attended schools where drugs are used, kept or sold (44 percent in 2002 vs. 52 percent in 2003). There is also a modest increase in the proportion of middle schools (grades six through eight) where drugs are used, kept or sold (19 percent in 2002 vs. 21 percent in 2003). As in previous years, overall, Catholic and other religious schools are likelier to be drug-free than are public schools (78 percent vs. 58 percent). For the first time we had a large enough sample of students at secular private schools to assess their schools' status: 76 percent of students at such schools report that they are drug free.

Smoking on school grounds and drugs in school go hand in hand: only 36 percent of schools where smoking occurs are drug free, but twice as many schools (73 percent) where smoking does *not* occur are drug free.

Forty-three percent of parents say their teen's school is not drug free. However, 86 percent of these parents do not hold administrators responsible for drugs in school. And parents whose teens attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are no more likely than parents with kids at drug-free schools to express dissatisfaction with those schools or concern about their children's safety.

The risk of teens for substance abuse correlates significantly with the size of the school they attend, measured by the number of students. At schools with fewer than 800 students, only 12 percent are at high risk of substance abuse, while at schools with more than 1200 students, 25 percent are at high risk.

Harmfulness, Addictiveness of Substances

Almost all teens and parents consider cocaine and Ecstasy to be "very harmful" to a teen's health. Large majorities of teens (70 percent) and parents (81 percent) regard marijuana as "very harmful," but fewer believe it is "very addictive" (57 percent of teens and 58 percent of parents). Teens consider that smoking a single marijuana joint poses a greater health danger than smoking a single cigarette by a margin of more than three to one (70 percent marijuana vs. 21 percent cigarettes).

Teens are somewhat less convinced than parents about the dangers of cigarettes. Two-thirds of teens say that tobacco is "very harmful" and that cigarettes are "very addictive," perceptions held by 84 percent and 92 percent of parents, respectively.

Half of all teens believe that alcohol is "very harmful" to their health, a concern expressed by three-fourths of the parents.

Future Drug Use

Teens are much more optimistic than their parents about their ability to say "no" to drugs. A majority of teens say future drug use will "never happen," a prediction only one in ten parents make about their own teens (62 percent of teens vs. nine percent of parents). The pessimistic outlook of parents on this matter is consistent with their responses to another question: a majority of parents (63 percent) say it is "fairly" or "very" unrealistic to expect a teen will "never use drugs."

The proportion of teens committed not to try drugs in the future (62 percent) is at one of the highest levels recorded over the past eight years, tied with the result obtained in 1999.

Sixty-two percent of parents place at least a fair amount of blame on parents for a teen's drug use, and 70 percent reject the notion that "once a child becomes a teenager, parents have very little influence over their decision of whether they will smoke, drink or try illegal drugs." On these two issues, the views of parents are the same as last year.

However, the confidence of parents in dealing with drug problems may be eroding: fewer parents today than in 2002 say they are "very confident" about what to do if their child was using illegal drugs (48 percent in 2003 vs. 56 percent in 2002).

Religious Participation

Teens who attend religious services at least once a week (49 percent) are at substantially lower risk (average risk score of 0.81) than those who attend less frequently or not at all (average risk score of 1.21).

Anti-Drug Efforts of Schools

Although from our survey results it is impossible to determine with confidence what impact, if any, testing and locker searches have on the likelihood that a school will be drug free, there are indications that schools which conduct random testing are likelier to be drug free (59 percent) than those that test only athletes, only for cause (when there is reason to suspect that a student is using drugs) or under other circumstances (46 percent). Overall, schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are likelier to

have some form of drug testing than drug-free schools (38 percent vs. 23 percent).

Thirty-eight percent of parents prefer to have their teen attend a school without drug testing. Parents with teens at schools that do not drug test are evenly divided on their willingness to pay for testing (44 percent are willing and 45 percent are not willing).

Locker searches are conducted in about one in three schools. Locker searches are more popular with parents than drug testing: while 51 percent of parents prefer a school with drug testing over one that does not drug test, 72 percent prefer a school with locker searches over one that does not search lockers.

Whatever the measurable impact of testing and locker searches, teens and their parents consider these methods effective. Sixty-seven percent of teens and 60 percent of parents say drug tests are effective in keeping teens from using illegal drugs. Fifty-five percent of teens and 53 percent of parents say that locker searches are effective in keeping teenagers from using drugs.

Chapter II
How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

For eight years, CASA has been conducting a major survey of public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: "Why do some teenagers smoke, drink and use illegal drugs while others do not?"

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing the factors that contribute to teen substance-abuse risk. We have found that the risk of substance abuse can be attributed to identifiable characteristics of teenagers, their household, their parents and their school environment. By identifying factors that contribute to a teenager's risk of substance abuse, we seek to identify strategies to diminish that risk.

As in the past, this year's CASA survey is not intended to be an epidemiological study of substance abuse. While CASA's survey includes questions about substance use, for measurements of the actual incidence of drug and other substance usage there are other sources of data. This survey was conducted by telephone with a randomly selected sample of 1,987 teenagers (ages 12 to 17) living in the United States. Despite assurances of confidentiality, we assume that some teenage respondents will be reluctant to admit illegal activities over the telephone to someone unknown to them. Therefore, this survey--like any self-report telephone survey--likely under-reports the extent of use of illegal drugs and the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by teenagers and over-reports positive behaviors.

The CASA strategy for assessing the substance-abuse risk of a teenage respondent is to measure the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs in the teen's daily life. We use a statistical procedure called factor analysis to combine a teen's response to eight survey questions (Table 2.A) to yield a "substance-abuse risk score" for each teen respondent--that is, to measure the

likelihood that each respondent will use different substances.

Table 2.A
The Eight CASA Indicators of Teenage Substance-Abuse Risk

1. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days? (Questions 42/43)
2. How many of your friends drink alcoholic beverages? (Question 44)
3. How often do you get drunk? (Questions 47/50)
4. How many of your friends use marijuana? (Question 65)
5. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin? (Question 62)
6. How long would it take you to buy marijuana? (Question 66)
7. Have you ever tried marijuana? (Question 67)
8. How likely is it that you will try illegal drugs in the future? (Question 76)

Factor analysis also confirms the validity of combining the eight indicator variables into a single scale. This risk score then becomes our key dependent variable, the phenomenon we seek to explain by reference to the other responses and characteristics of the teen and his or her parent.

To put this risk score in context, the average risk score for all teens is 1.00, the risk score for a teen who does not smoke, drink or use illegal drugs is 0.50, and the risk for a teen who admits to currently smoking or drinking, or having tried marijuana, is 1.65.

CASA collapsed the individual risk scores into three score ranges and found that the 1,987 teens surveyed fell into these categories of risk: 45 percent of the nation's 12- to 17-year olds are at a relatively low risk of substance abuse, 34 percent are at moderate risk, and 21 percent are

Table 2.B
What the Risk Categories Mean

High Risk Teens (21 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)
- Many smoke (25 percent currently smoke)
- Most have tried alcohol (94 percent and 43 percent currently drink alcohol in a typical week)
- Many get drunk (42 percent at least once a month)
- Most have friends who use marijuana (79 percent)
- Most know a friend or classmate using Ecstasy (51 percent)
- Most know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine, or heroin (69 percent)
- Most could buy marijuana in one hour or less (57 percent)
- A large majority have tried marijuana (71 percent)
- One-third say future drug use "likely" (33 percent)

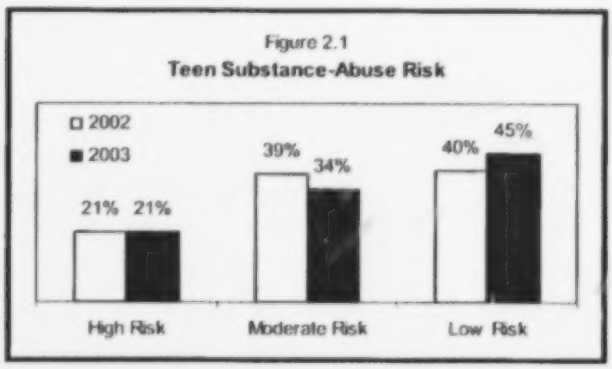
Moderate Risk Teens (34 Percent of 12- to 17-Year Olds)
- Very few smoke (only one percent have had a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Almost half have tried alcohol (44 percent)
- Few get drunk in a typical month (two percent)
- Many have marijuana-using friend (43 percent)
- Nearly a third know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (29 percent)
- More than half know friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine, or heroin (55 percent)
- Many could buy marijuana in an few hours or less (35 percent)
- Few have tried marijuana (two percent)
- Less than half admit the possibility of future illegal drug use (40 percent)

Low Risk Teens (45 Percent of 12-to 17-Year Olds)
- None smoke (100 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Few have tried alcohol (six percent)
- Virtually none get drunk in a typical month (99 percent never get drunk)
- Very few have friends who smoke marijuana (one percent)
- Very few know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (three percent)
- Few know user of acid, cocaine, or heroin (14 percent)
- More than half would be unable to buy marijuana (61 percent)
- None have tried marijuana
- A large majority say future drug use "will never happen" (81 percent)

at high risk. (Figure 2.1) The practical meaning of these risk categories appears in Table 2.B.

Figure 2.1

Teen Substance-Abuse Risk



Chapter III
Stress, Boredom and Money: The Triple Threat to American Teens

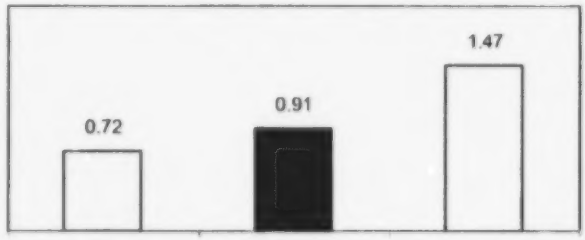
Stress

The 2003 CASA survey sought for the first time to gauge the degree of stress teens feel they are under and the impact of that stress on substance-abuse risk.

Respondents were asked to select a number from zero (no stress) to 10 (a very great deal of stress) to describe the stress in their lives. This variable emerged as a good measure of substance-abuse risk. High stress teens are twice as likely as low stress teens to smoke, drink, get drunk and use illegal drugs. Low stress teens (zero to three on the stress scale) had an average risk score (0.72) less than half the risk of high stress teens (seven to 10 on the scale, 1.47 average risk). Moderate stress teens (four to six on the stress scale) had an average risk score of 0.91. (Figure 3.1)

Figure 3.1

Substance-Abuse Risk Increases with Stress



Thirty-one percent of high stress teens have tried cigarettes, compared with 16 percent of moderate stress teens and 13 percent of low stress teens. Fifty-two percent of high stress teens have tried alcohol, compared with 37 percent of moderate stress teens and 29 percent of low stress teens. Twenty-seven percent of high stress teens have tried marijuana, compared with 14 percent of moderate stress teens and 10 percent of low stress teens. Fifteen percent of

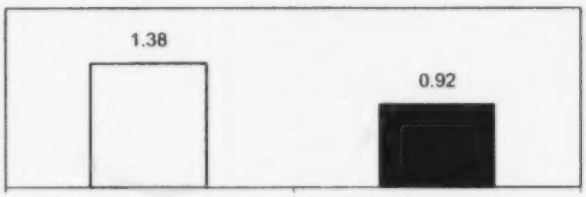
high stress teens report getting drunk at least once in the past month, compared with 9 percent of moderate stress teens and six percent of low stress teens.

The proportion of high stress teens increases with age: 17 percent of 12-year olds are high stress, compared to 36 percent of 17-year olds.

Boredom

Ninety-one percent of the teens surveyed report they experience boredom. The 17 percent of teens who report they experience boredom "often" have an average risk score of 1.38. Teens with less frequent experiences of boredom (occasionally, rarely, never) have below average risk scores. (Figure 3.2)

Figure 3.2
Boredom and Substance-Abuse Risk

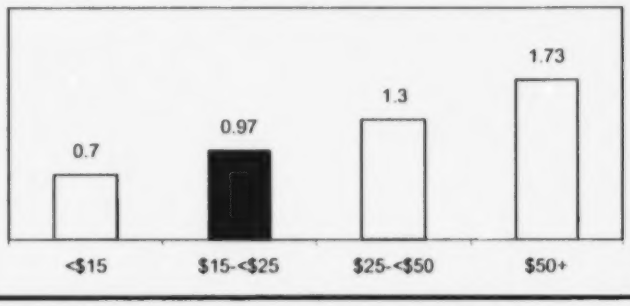


Teens who are "often" bored are more likely to smoke, drink, get drunk and use marijuana. Twenty-seven percent of the often bored have tried cigarettes, compared with 18 percent of the not often bored. Forty-eight percent of the often bored have tried alcohol, compared with 36 percent of the not often bored. Twenty-two percent of the often bored have tried marijuana, compared with 15 percent of the not often bored. Fourteen percent of the often bored have been drunk at least once in the past month, compared with 9 percent of the not often bored.

Spending Money

The more money a teen has to spend in a week, the likelier that teen is to smoke, drink, get drunk and use marijuana. Fifteen percent of teens have $50.00 or more to spend in a week, and their average risk is 1.73 compared to 0.70 for those with fewer than $15.00 to spend in a typical week. (Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.3
Risk Increases with Weekly Spending Money



Thirty-four percent of teens with $50.00 or more to spend in a week have tried cigarettes, compared with 13 percent of those who have less than $15.00 in weekly spending money. Sixty-one percent of teens who have $50.00 or more to spend in a week have tried alcohol, compared with 26 percent of those who have less than $15.00 in weekly spending money. Thirty-three percent of teens who have $50.00 or more to spend in a week have tried marijuana, compared with nine percent of those who have less than $15.00 in weekly spending money. Twenty-six percent of teens who have $50.00 or more to spend in a week have been drunk at least once in the past month, compared with only four percent of those who have less than $15.00 in weekly spending money.

It seems to make little difference whether this money comes from parents or from a job. What matters is the quantity of disposable dollars, although the average amount of disposable funds is $20.00 per week when a teen relies on parents vs. $45.00 when the teen relies on a job for their spending money.

While 47 percent of parents correctly estimate the amount of money their teen has to spend on a weekly basis, 34 percent of parents underestimate the amount their teens are spending.

There is little variation in amount by gender, with males having an average of $29.00 to spend in a typical week and females an average of $25.00. But having $50.00 or more dollars to spend in a typical week appears to have a greater injurious effect on females than males, which is discussed in the Gender Differences section in Chapter IV.

Chapter IV
Other Risk-Relevant Characteristics of Teens

Age

Age remains a predictor of risk in the CASA survey. Among the youngest age cohort in our survey (12-year olds), the average risk score is 0.24--one-quarter the average for all respondents (1.00). By the time a respondent reaches age 17, the average risk score jumps to 1.81, a more than sevenfold increase.

The impact of age is also reflected in the sharp increase in the percentage of teens with close friends who use marijuana, from four percent at age 12 to 57 percent at age 17.

For teens who have tried various substances, the average age of initiation remains low: for tobacco, 12 years and 2 months; for alcohol, 12 years and 6 months; for marijuana, 13 years and 11 months.

Attendance at Religious Services

The percentage of teens attending religious services on at least a weekly basis edged up this year from 44 percent to 49 percent. Religious activism is associated with lower average risk scores. Teens who never attend church or religious services in a typical month are almost twice as likely to smoke, drink and use illegal drugs as those who attend religious services weekly (1.34 vs. 0.79).

Gender Differences

Overall, gender is not a significant indicator of substance-abuse risk: on average, girls and boys ages 12 to 17 have virtually identical risk scores (1.01 and 0.99, respectively). There is, however, a gender effect related to age. At ages 13 to 15 girls are at higher risk of substance abuse. At ages 13, 14 and 15, girls' average risk scores (0.57, 0.88 and 1.21) exceed boys' (0.49, 0.74 and 1.08, respectively). At ages 16 and 17,

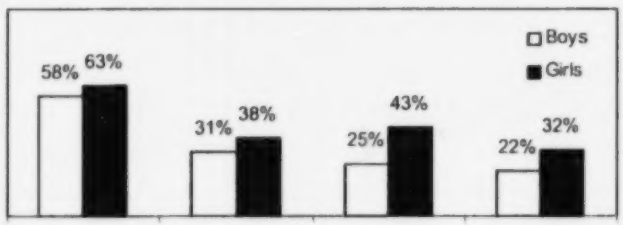
however, boys' average risk scores (1.56 and 1.85, respectively) are similar to girls' (1.45 and 1.76, respectively).

There is also a distinct gender effect related to weekly spending money. While girls and boys have roughly the same average risk scores when they have fewer than $50.00 to spend in a typical week, females who typically have $50.00 or more to spend have a higher average risk score than males in the same situation (1.96 vs. 1.55).

Girls with $50.00 or more to spend are more likely than comparable boys to have used marijuana (43 percent vs. 25 percent), tobacco (38 percent vs. 31 percent) and alcohol (63 percent vs. 58 percent) and to get drunk in a typical month (32 percent vs. 22 percent). Only the differences in marijuana use and drunkenness are statistically significant, but the consistency of this pattern suggests that girls respond to spending money differently than boys, and that money increases their risk of substance abuse more than it elevates this risk among boys. (Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1

Girls with High Disposable Income Likelier to Use than Boys



Academic Performance

Teens who typically receive grades of C or lower are at twice the risk of substance abuse as those receiving A's and B's (0.75 and 0.82 vs. 1.66).

The power of this variable to indicate risk is somewhat mitigated by the fact that 63 percent of the sample reported receiving at least A's and B's, up from 52 percent in last year's survey (it was 56 percent in 1996, the first year we asked this question).

Chapter V
Drugs in Schools

While overall there has been a significant increase in the percentage of teens who say their school is drug free (from 31 percent in 1998 to 60 percent in 2003), that figure belies the troubling reality that in 2003 more than half (52 percent) of high school students and 21 percent of middle school students go to schools where drugs are used, kept or sold.

This difference between high schools and middle schools is dramatically reflected in the student risk of substance abuse. The average risk of substance abuse for high school students is almost triple that of middle school students (1.40 vs. 0.50). The increased risk to an American teen moving from middle school to high school is also reflected in these numbers: teens in drug-free high schools are at three times the risk of substance abuse as those in drug-free middle schools (1.07 vs. 0.35); teens in non-drug-free high schools are at a 70 percent greater risk of substance abuse than those in non-drug-free middle schools (1.72 vs. 1.07). The substance-abuse risk for a teen moving from a drug-free middle school to a high school where drugs are used, kept or sold is more than 5 times as great (0.35 compared to 1.72).

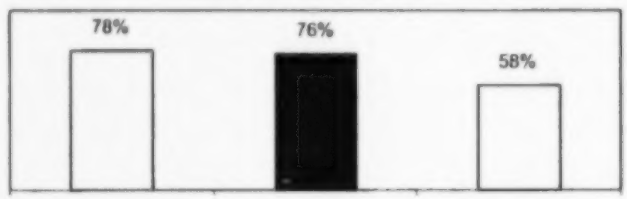
The heightened danger to teens when they enter high school and the importance of drug-free schools is also reflected in student estimates of the proportion of their schoolmates who use drugs. Students attending drug-free high schools estimate on average that 27 percent of their schoolmates use drugs; this is three times the estimate (nine percent) given by students attending drug-free middle schools. Students attending high schools where drugs are used, kept or sold estimate that 40 percent of their schoolmates use drugs, 60 percent higher than the estimate (25 percent) given by students attending middle schools where drugs are used, kept or sold.

Students' estimations of student body drug use and individual substance-abuse risk scores are highly related. Among teens estimating that 10 percent or less of their academic peers are using drugs, the average risk score is 0.48; when the estimate exceeds 50 percent, the average risk score jumps to 2.18--suggesting that students are at more than four times greater risk when they are a part of a student body where drug use is that common. The higher estimation of drug usage may also indicate greater familiarity with --and perhaps participation in--the student body drug scene.

Religious and Secular Private Schools

For the first time we have a sufficiently large sample of secular private school students to compare them with their counterparts in public and religious schools. Overall, 76 percent of students at secular private schools report that their schools are drug free, compared with only 58 percent of students at public schools. As in the past, Catholic and other religious schools are far likelier to be drug free than public schools: 78 percent compared with 58 percent. (Figure 5.1)

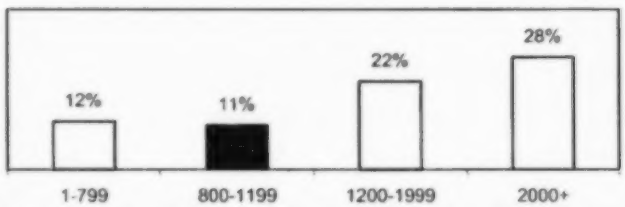
Figure 5.1
Religious/Secular Private Schools More Likely to be Drug Free



School Size

The risk of teens for substance abuse correlates significantly with the size of the school they attend, measured by the number of students. Only 12 percent of the teens who attend schools with fewer than 800 students are at high risk of substance abuse, while 25 percent of teens who attend schools with more than 1200 students are at high risk. (Figure 5.2)

Figure 5.2
Greater Percentage of High Risk Teens at Larger Schools



Smoking and Drug-Free Schools

The presence of smoking on school grounds remains highly indicative of illegal drugs in the school. Of those schools at which smoking cigarettes on school grounds is not tolerated, 73 percent are drug free and 26 percent are not drug free. In schools where smoking occurs, 36 percent are drug free and 62 percent are not. It matters little why smoking occurs--whether despite the best efforts of administrators or because it is tolerated or explicitly allowed--the fact of smoking is equally injurious.

Drug Testing

Drug testing of students is more prevalent in schools where drugs are used, kept or sold than in schools that are drug free. While only 23 percent of drug-free schools drug test students, 38 percent of non-drug-free schools conduct some type of drug testing.

Drug testing is not associated with either significantly lower risk scores or lower estimates of student body drug use. The average risk score of teens attending a school that is not drug free but has drug testing is 1.69; the average risk score of students at non-drug-free schools without drug testing is 1.50. The estimate of

students using illegal drugs averages 40 percent for non-drug-free schools with testing and 34 percent at non-drug-free schools without testing.

Nonetheless, 67 percent of teens say drug testing is "effective" at keeping kids from using illegal drugs. This falls to 58 percent at schools that actually have drug testing, but rises to 71 percent among teens attending schools without drug testing. Overall, 29 percent attend schools that have some drug testing, but only 11 percent have themselves been tested for the use of illegal drugs. Like teens, most parents (60 percent) say drug testing is "effective" at keeping kids from using illegal drugs.

Many fewer parents say their teen's school conducts drug testing (13 percent) than the teens themselves (29 percent). Virtually no parents report they are required to pay for drug testing, and only 44 percent of parents with teens at schools which do not test would be willing to pay for it. Of all parents, 51 percent would prefer a school with drug testing, and 38 percent would prefer a school without.

Locker Searches

Thirty-five percent of teens report they have locker searches at their school, slightly more than have drug testing. But locker searches, unlike drug testing, are more common at drug-free schools: 37 percent of teens attending drug-free schools report locker searches, compared to 32 percent of teens attending schools which are not drug free.

Among teens at schools that have locker searches, 67 percent think they are effective at keeping teens from using drugs. Only 48 percent of teens at schools without locker searches consider them effective.

This survey indicates that parents and students believe drug testing and locker searches are effective--but from our survey results it is impossible to determine with confidence what impact, if any, testing and locker searches have on the likelihood that a school will be drug free.

Chapter VI
Other Aspects of the Teen Drug Scene

Unfortunately, drugs remain a pervasive presence for American teens. A striking feature of our research is the ease with which teens can obtain marijuana.

Fifty-one percent of 12- to 17-year olds--13 million--can buy marijuana within a week (using the number of 12- to 17-year olds in the United States, based on 2003 census estimates). Twenty percent--more than five million 12- to 17-year olds--can buy marijuana in an hour or less.

Similarly, the relative ease of buying marijuana, compared to either cigarettes or beer, is revealing. In the current survey, marijuana is reported by 34 percent of teens to be easier to buy than either cigarettes or beer, while 35 percent say cigarettes are easiest to buy. Teens who say marijuana is easiest to buy have a higher risk of substance abuse (1.45) than those who say cigarettes or beer are easiest to buy (0.81 and 0.78, respectively).

Sixty-two percent of teens say marijuana is the most expensive substance to use regularly (compared to cigarettes and beer). Marijuana is perceived as very harmful by a larger majority than is either tobacco or alcohol (75 percent for marijuana, 70 percent for tobacco, 49 percent for alcohol).

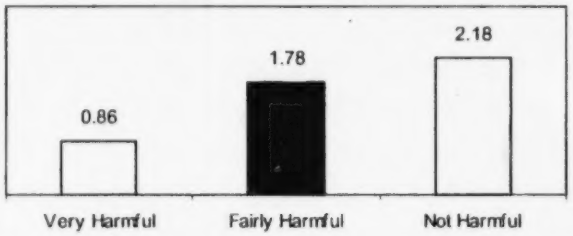
Many teens have tangible exposure to the harmfulness of drug use, and such experience is associated with elevated risk. One-third (34 percent) know someone who got burned-out using illegal drugs, and these teens are at more than twice the risk of substance abuse of those who do not (1.69 vs. 0.64). Some teens (31 percent) know someone who has gone through drug rehab, and they are at more than twice the risk of substance abuse as those who do not (1.66 vs. 0.70).

Forty percent of teens know someone who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin. Twenty-five percent know an abuser of prescription drugs. Twenty-two percent know a user of Ecstasy. Twelve percent know a user of methamphetamines; 12 percent know a user of steroids.

Perceptions of Drug Harmfulness

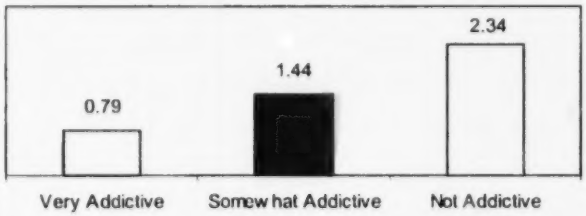
Teens who regard marijuana as "very harmful" or "fairly harmful" have substantially lower risk scores than teens who regard marijuana as "not harmful" (0.86 and 1.78 vs. 2.18). (Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1
Teens Who Perceive Marijuana as Harmful at Lower Risk



Similarly, teens who regard marijuana as "very addictive" or "somewhat addictive" have substantially lower risk scores than teens who regard marijuana as "not addictive" (0.79 and 1.44 vs. 2.34). (Figure 6.2)

Figure 6.2
Teens Who Perceive Marijuana as Addictive at Lower Risk



Overall, 75 percent of teens describe regular use of marijuana as "very harmful," up from 66 percent last year. These teens have an average risk score of 0.74, below the average for all teens. Marijuana is perceived as less harmful than cocaine and Ecstasy, more harmful than alcohol, and about as harmful as tobacco.

Cigarettes are seen to be "very addictive" by more teens (67 percent) than see marijuana as very addictive (57 percent). Asked about the health harm of one cigarette vs. one joint, 70 percent of teens say the single joint is more injurious.

Chapter VII
Parents

Part of CASA's purpose in conducting the annual survey of teens and their parents is to provide parents with ways to recognize that a teen is at risk for using alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, and to suggest strategies for reducing that risk. A unique feature of CASA's research is interviewing parents who live in the same household as teens (parent interviews are conducted after the teen interviews). This year, of the 504 parents interviewed, 403 were from the same households as teens surveyed. The two sets of responses are linked, so that we can relate the teen's risk of using illegal drugs with the parent's responses and characteristics.

Parents already have good information about much of their teen's risk environment. Age of the teen, grade in school, size of the school, teen's academic performance; all of these are characteristics which correlate with risk and are known to parents or guardians. The problem seems to be less the unavailability of information and warning signs and more a reluctance of parents to accept the fact that a high-risk environment puts *their* teen at risk and a sense that there is little that they as parents can do about that risk. Many parents seem to believe their teen is immune from risk-increasing factors that affect other teens.

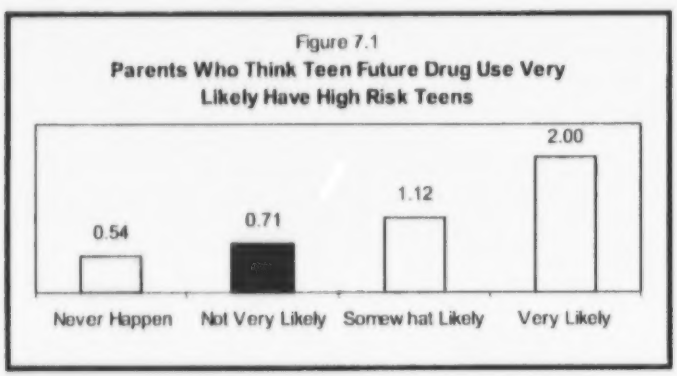
Forty percent of parents give estimates of student body drug use in the same range as their teens; 26 percent of parents give a higher estimate than their teens; 35 percent give a lower estimate. So if the teens' responses can be taken to be a more accurate refection of reality, only a third of parents underestimate the dimensions of the drug-use problem at their teen's school. Only 15 percent of parents say their teen's school is drug free while the teen says it is not.

Eighty-six percent of parents who acknowledge their teen's school is not drug free say this occurs despite the best efforts of administrators.

Fifty-nine percent of parents who acknowledge their teen's school is not drug free say making it drug free is not a realistic goal. Only 42 percent of parents with teens at a non-drug-free school would send their teen to a drug-free school if they could; 56 percent would not bother.

Of parents who would not move their teens from schools with drugs, 54 percent say there is no such thing as a drug-free school; 22 percent say they want the teen to make their own choices; 11 percent say drugs are not a problem. Of parents who would like to transfer their teens out of non-drug-free schools, 79 percent say either that there are no drug-free schools in the area or no such thing as drug-free schools period.

Forty-one percent of parents consider it likely that their teen will use illegal drugs in the future, while only nine percent say this will "never happen" and 48 percent say this is "not very likely." Only four percent of parents estimate future drug use as less likely than their teens' estimate, while 70 percent of parents give an estimation which is more likely (26 percent of parents give an estimation which is the same as their teens). One-third of parents (34 percent) who say they consider future drug use by their teens likely have teens who say it is unlikely. Parents who consider their teens' future drug use "very likely" have teens at more than twice the average substance-abuse risk as teens whose parents say that it is "not very likely" or will "never happen" (2.0 vs. 0.71 and 0.54). (Figure 7.1)



A majority of parents (63 percent) consider the expectation of teen abstinence from drugs to be "unrealistic." Thirty-six percent of parents say it is "realistic" to expect a teen will never try an illegal drug.

The creation of drug-free school environments for our teens is doubtless a matter of parental and administrative will; sadly, for many parents that will appears to be often lacking.

Parental behavior affects teen risk: risk increases with the frequency of parents' drinking, and teens whose parents (either or both) smoke are at greater risk than teens whose parents either quit smoking or never smoked.

Many demographic characteristics of the parents interviewed--such as age, household income and ethnicity--are not significantly related to the teen's substance-abuse risk score.

Appendix A
Sample Performance

A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey sample is to compare the results obtained in the survey with known characteristics of the target population, in this case the national population of teenagers, between 12- and 17-years of age. Five demographic characteristics are of particular interest to us: age, sex, race, ethnicity, and family structure. Our benchmark is the March 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which is itself a survey--not a census--but for our purposes is considered definitive. The table below compares the achieved results of our survey with the results of the CPS. The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning mathematically adjusted to correct for deviations from our target characteristics. Since the chart below reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results, a reader can assess the impact of this corrective.

The survey design this year sought to obtain a subsample of marijuana users of at least 385, the sample size necessary to achieve a margin of sampling error of less than five percent. Ultimately, we conducted an additional 987 interviews to reach this goal, and oversampled older teens (15 to 17). The weighting corrected for this oversample of older teens and also for an overrepresentation of white/nonHispanic teens. The calculated weighting factor for 162 cases (8.2 percent) was greater than 2.0, but no aspect of our analysis derives from cells with excessively large weighting factors.

Finally, respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-eight percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had only a slightly lower risk score (0.91 vs. 1.02) suggesting little impact in terms of respondents being cautious about giving responses that indicate substance-abuse risk

Table A.1

Characteristic	Unweighted Survey	Weighted Survey	CPS Estimates
Age and Sex			
Male, 12-years old	3.2	8.7	8.7
Male, 13-years old	6.7	8.6	8.6
Male, 14-years old	6.8	8.7	8.7
Male, 15-years old	13.6	7.9	7.9
Male, 16-years old	11.3	8.5	8.5
Male, 17-years old	10.9	8.6	8.5
Female, 12-years old	3.8	8.4	8.4
Female, 13-years old	6.3	8.2	8.2
Female, 14-years old	6.5	7.9	7.9
Female, 15-years old	10.5	8.2	8.2
Female, 16-years old	11.5	8.3	8.3
Female, 17-years old	8.8	8.0	8.0
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	80.3	62.6	62.6
Hispanic, any race	4.7	8.5	16.1
Black, not Hispanic	5.8	10.5	14.6
Asian American	1.8	3.2	
Native American	2.2	4.8	
Other/Mixed/No Response	5.2	10.3	6.7
Family Structure			
Two Biological Parents	77.5	75.6	
Biological Mother, Step Father	6.2	6.5	
Biological Father, Step Mother	1.8	2.0	
Two Step Parents	0.6	3.4	
Subtotal, Two Parents	86.1	87.5	69.5
Biological Mother, No Father	9.0	9.0	
Step Mother, No Father	0.1	0.1	
Subtotal, Mother Only	9.1	9.1	22.6
Biological Father, No Mother	2.3	2.2	
Step Father, No Mother	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal, Father Only	2.3	2.2	4.3
Neither Parent	2.7	3.4	3.6

Appendix B
Survey Methodology

The questionnaire for this survey was designed by the staffs of QEV Analytics and CASA. Questions and themes were pretested by conducting focus groups in Wayne, New Jersey, with suburban teens without a particular ethnic or racial characteristic; qualitative research in previous years has focused on specific ethnic and racial communities.

This survey was conducted by telephone, utilizing a random household selection procedure, in which a large pool of telephone numbers was assembled by a commercial survey sample vendor utilizing extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across the country. Numbers in this initial pool represented all 48 continental states in proportion to their population, and were pre-screened by computer to eliminate as many unassigned or nonresidential telephone numbers as possible so as to improve the efficiency of the telephone interviewing process.

Households were qualified for participation in the survey by determining that a teen 12- to 17-years old lived in the household (Appendix for screening questions). At least four call back attempts were made to each telephone number before the telephone number was rejected. All interviewing was conducted by a single telephone interviewing center; however, additional agencies were utilized to qualify households for participation in the survey. In roughly 400 cases, a household was pre-qualified for participation while the interviews were conducted in subsequent calls.

Once a household was qualified as the residence of an eligible teenager, age 12 to 17, permission for survey participation of the teen was sought from the teen's parent or guardian. After permission was obtained, if the potential teen participant was available, the teen interview was attempted. If the potential teen participant was not available at the time of the initial contact with the parent or guardian, then the

parent/guardian interview was attempted, and a call back scheduled for the teen interview.

In total, 1,987 teenagers and 504 parents of teenagers were interviewed between April 30, 2003 and July 14, 2003. The large number of surveys was collected in order to obtain a substantial subsample of admitted marijuana users. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ±2.2 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ±2.2 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

Of the 504 parent/guardian interviews, 403 were conducted with households in which a teen was also interviewed (two-interview households), and the responses of the parent and teen were linked so as to allow direct comparison of parent and teen responses from the same household. The margin of sampling error for a random survey of 504 is ±4.4 percent (at the 95 percent confidence level). While we consider the random selection of households with teenagers in residence to yield a representative sample of parents of teenagers as well, it should be noted that parents were interviewed only after assenting to the participation of their teenager in the survey; this protocol could potentially influence the representativeness of the parents' sample.

The data collection process was supervised by QEV Analytics of Washington, DC. After comparing the results of the survey with known national population characteristics, weighting was applied to bring the achieved age, gender, and ethnic distribution into line with the March 2003 Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey analysis was done by Steve Wagner and Elchie Skoczylas; the writing of the report was done by Wagner and Elizabeth Planet of CASA.

Methodological Considerations

Parental consent. This survey project complied with the protection of human subjects in research protocols of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The survey instrument and methodology were reviewed by CASA's Institutional Review Board (IRB), which required affirmative parental or guardian consent prior to attempting an interview with a teenage respondent. While the refusal rate of parents, having occurred in 544 cases, seems modest, this represents the loss of 11 percent of other eligible households, which is substantial enough to have an impact on the achieved sample. This may be a contributing factor to the understatement of substance use rates, and to the underrepresentation of racial and ethnic populations.

Prequalification of eligible households. In order to increase the efficiency of the interviewing process, some screening of households to determine eligibility (resident teen in target age range) occurred prior to the administration of the interview or introductory protocols. Similarly, the interview may have been administered in a call subsequent to obtaining parental permission. These aspects did not appear to have an effect on responses.

Underrepresentation of ethnic, racial groups. The achieved sample had roughly half the number of Hispanics and African-Americans than in the target population as a whole, and 50 percent more respondents in the "other" ethnic/racial category. Because of the large sample, a substantial number of Hispanics and African-American teens were interviewed, and the underrepresentation was corrected through weighting. However, the relatively low response rate by Hispanics and African-Americans could potentially influence the representativeness of the Hispanic and African-American sample.

Table B.1 summarizes the number of calls necessary to achieve the completed sample of 1,987 interviews, and presents the results of all of our calls in attempt to conduct an interview.

Table B.1

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial Pool of Random Telephone Numbers	94,184	
Business Number	1,330	
Fax Number	1,321	
Not in Service	12,985	
Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones	78,548	
No Answer	8,597	
Busy	1,352	
Answering Machine	7,036	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	2,319	
Language Barrier	956	
Subtotal, Potential Respondents	58,288	
Ineligible (no teen 12 to 17 in household)	25,471	43.70
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	27,931	47.92
Parental Permission Denied	544	0.93
Other Refusal	2,355	4.04
Completed Interviews	1,987	3.41

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 10 percent). We are not able to distinguish here between refusals to participate by a telephone gatekeeper (typically a parent) and the eligible teen himself or herself.

Appendix C
Screening Questions

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE
PARENT CONSENT

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a nationwide research project for a research center at a major university about teen attitudes and the risks facing teens. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?

[IF YES] Is the adult parent or guardian of this teen available?

[IF YES] May I speak with him or her please?

[IF NOT HOME OR AVAILABLE, ASK FOR TIME FOR CALL-BACK]

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[IF THE PERSON ON THE PHONE WAS NOT THE ADULT, AND THE ADULT THEN COMES TO THE PHONE, REPEAT INTRODUCTION, OTHERWISE CONTINUE AT **]

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. ** We are conducting a nationwide research project for a research center at a major university about teen attitudes and the risks facing teens. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. This is not a sales call; I won't ask you or the teen to buy anything. No monetary or other incentive will be offered to your teen. All responses are completely anonymous and strictly confidential. No one will ever be able to link the responses given on the phone survey back to you or your teen. You or the teen may stop the interview at any time for any reason. The phone interview should take no longer than 20 minutes.

We will ask questions about the teen's living situation, their relationship with a parent, including their observations of their parents' tobacco and alcohol use, their activities at school, their attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and their experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

Will you give us permission to talk over the phone with the teen in your house about these issues?

[IF YES, TEEN CAN PARTICIPATE] Would YOU also be willing to speak to us about these and other issues? Could I have the first initial of your first name please?

[NOTE ANSWER FOR CALL BACK TIME OR NO CALL BACK]

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 146. You may ask for Dr. William Foster.

Thank you for your help. May I speak with the teen please?

[IF NO TO PERMISSION] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE
TEEN ASSENT

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. This is not a sales call; I won't ask you to buy anything. We are conducting a nationwide research project for a research center at a major university about teen attitudes and the risks facing teens. We are looking for teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?

[IF YES] Is the adult parent or guardian of this teen available?

[IF YES] May I speak with him or her please?

[IF NOT HOME OR AVAILABLE, ASK FOR TIME FOR CALL-BACK]

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[ONCE ADULT CONSENT IS OBTAINED] Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm interviewing teenagers across the country for a research center at a major university about what it's like to be a teenager in America today. This is not a sales call; I am not going to ask you to buy anything. No monetary or other incentive will be offered to you. I just want to learn about some of your experiences and opinions on issues of importance to teenagers. Your answers are completely confidential. I don't have your name, and no one will ever know how you responded. This interview will take about 20 minutes, and there are no right or wrong answers to these questions. You may stop the interview at any time for any reason.

We will ask questions about your living situation, your relationship with a parent, including your observations of your parents' tobacco and alcohol use, your activities at school, your attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use, and other drug use, and your experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

[IF THIS TEEN'S PARENT IS TO BE CALLED BACK]

We have also asked to speak with your parent / guardian, and will ask him / her about similar issues. A different interviewer will call back to speak with him / her. I will not speak with him / her, and he / she will never know how you answered these questions.

Are you willing to complete the survey?

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[IF YES] I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 146. You may ask for Dr. William Foster.

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE
PARENT ASSENT

INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (__ _____) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. This is not a sales call; I won't ask you to buy anything.

We are conducting a nationwide research project on the future of our youth for a research center at a major university. We are looking for parents of teenagers between 12 and 17 years old to participate in this survey. Is the parent with the first initial "__" of the teenager available to speak with me?

[IF YES, CONTINUE WITH SURVEY]

[IF NOT AVAILABLE] When would be a good time to call back? [RECORD CALLBACK TIME]

[IF NO] Thank you. [TERMINATE CALL]

[PARENT INTRODUCTION]

INTRODUCTION: [REPEAT AS NECESSARY] Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling on behalf of QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are talking today with parents of teenagers as part of a nationwide survey for a research center at a major university on the risks facing teens such as violence, school dropout and drug use.

In an earlier call you had indicated that you would be willing to answer some questions in a phone interview. Recall that this is not a sales call; I will not ask you to buy anything. The interview will take about 20 minutes, and your answers are completely confidential. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions, we really just want to learn about your opinions and experiences. You may stop the interview at any time for any reason. Do I have your permission to begin?

I would like you to write down this number in case you have a question or a problem with this survey. Please call collect at 212-841-5200 and refer to Protocol # 146. You may ask for Dr. William Foster.

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALLBACK TIME]

Appendix D
2003 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12- to 17-Years Old
Weighted Frequencies

First, what is your age, please?

17%	12
17%	13
17%	14
16%	15
17%	16
17%	17
*	OTHER (THANK & TERMINATE)

2. Do you currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade are you in?

1%	DOES NOT ATTEND SCHOOL
11%	6
15%	7
15%	8
15%	9
16%	10
15%	11
10%	12
1%	OTHER
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

3. [IF GRADE 9] Is your school a Middle, Intermediate or Junior High School, or is it a High or Senior High School?

22%	MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
71%	HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
6%	OTHER/NEITHER
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
83%	NOT ASKED

4. What kind of school do you attend: public, private but not religious, Catholic, or other religiously affiliated?

84%	PUBLIC
6%	PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
6%	CATHOLIC
3%	OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
2%	DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

5. What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category…

1%	MOSTLY D's AND F's
3%	MOSTLY C's AND D's
3%	MOSTLY C's
21%	MOSTLY B's AND C's
8%	MOSTLY B's
44%	MOSTLY A's AND B's

18% MOSTLY A's
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

6. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

51% MALE
49% FEMALE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

7. Do you live with your biological mother? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepmother?

92% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
3% STEP MOTHER
6% NEITHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

8. Do you live with your biological father? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepfather?

80% BIOLOGICAL FATHER
7% STEP FATHER
12% NEITHER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Family Structure of Respondent (Composite Variable):
78% BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS
6% BIO MOM, STEP DAD
8% BIO MOM, NO DAD
4% BIO DAD, NO MOM
3% NO BIO PARENT

9. [IF NOT LIVE WITH BIOLOGICAL FATHER] How often do you spend time with your biological father — everyday, at least once a week, at least once every two weeks, at least once a month, several times a year, once a year, never?

4% EVERYDAY
16% AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
10% AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
7% AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
8% SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
5% ONCE A YEAR
46% NEVER
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[80% NOT ASKED]

10. Is there another adult living in your home who is not related to you?

6% YES
95% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11. Is there something you do, an activity or a hobby or a sport, that you are really into? What is that? [OPEN-ENDED PRECODED]

7% NONE
1% MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)

1% RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
6% HOBBY
10% MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
54% SPORTS TEAM
3% ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
1% CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
3% INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
9% RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
5% OTHER RESPONSES
1% DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

12. And is there something else — another activity or hobby or sport — that you are really into?

8% NOT ASKED (NO INITIAL ACTIVITY)
30% NOTHING ELSE
2% MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
1% RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
10% HOBBY
7% MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
12% SPORTS TEAM
4% ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
1% CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
5% INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
9% RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
5% OTHER RESPONSES
8% DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

13. [PRECODE OPEN END] What is the most important problem facing people your age — that is, the thing which concerns you the most?

(education)
14% DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
5% GETTING INTO COLLEGE
1% THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(drugs)
19% DRUGS
3% ALCOHOL
1% TOBACCO

(moral values)
3% DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY
1% LACK OF RELIGION / SPIRITUALITY
1% TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE

(social issues/relations)
20% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, "FITTING-IN")
4% SEXUAL ISSUES
3% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
1% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS

(violence)
2% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL

1% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE

(economics)
1% JOBS/ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
1% LACK OF MONEY

8% OTHER RESPONSES
12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. How often do you feel bored: are you often bored, occasionally bored, rarely bored, or never bored?

17% OFTEN BORED
49% OCCASIONALLY BORED
25% RARELY BORED
9% NEVER BORED
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. [IF NOT "NEVER BORED"] Are you more likely to experience boredom while in school, or at a time when you're not in school?

41% BORED WHILE IN SCHOOL
46% BORED NOT IN SCHOOL
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
9% NOT ASKED

16. How much stress is there in your life? Think of a scale between 0 and 10, where 0 means you usually have no stress at all and 10 means you usually are have a very great deal of stress, which number would you pick to indicate how much stress there is in your life? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

4% 0 (NO STRESS AT ALL)
4% 1
8% 2
14% 3
14% 4
18% 5
12% 6
13% 7
9% 8
3% 9
2% 10 (VERY GREAT DEAL OF STRESS)
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

17. In a typical <u>month</u>, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

21% 0
10% 1
8% 2
8% 3
36% 4
14% 5+
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. In a typical <u>week</u>, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

5% 0

6% 1
7% 2
11% 3
10% 4
12% 5
7% 6
42% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

19. [IF NOT "0" DINNERS EATEN TOGTHER] When you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together, how many of these dinners in a typical week will be mainly home-cooked food, as opposed to take-out food? By take-out food, I mean food purchased from a fast food or quick service restaurant but eaten at home. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

2% 0
8% 1
9% 2
14% 3
14% 4
15% 5
13% 6
19% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
5% NOT ASKED

20. [IF NOT "0" HOME-COOKED DINNERS] When you eat home-cooked dinners with your parents [or parent or guardian], how often are vegetables and/or fruits included in the meal: always, usually, sometimes, never?

57% ALWAYS
26% USUALLY
10% SOMETIMES
* NEVER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
7% NOT ASKED

21. [IF NOT "0" DINNERS EATEN TOGETHER] And when you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together, how many of these dinners in a typical week will be mainly take-out food, as opposed to home-cooked food? Again, by take-out food, I mean food purchased from a fast food or quick service restaurant but eaten at home. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

57% 0
24% 1
9% 2
3% 3
1% 4
* 5
0% 6
* 7
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
5% NEVER HAVE DINNER TOGETHER [NOT ASKED]

22. [IF NOT "0" TAKE-OUT DINNERS] When you eat dinners of take-out food with your parents [or parent or guardian], how often are vegetables and/or fruits included in the meal: always, usually, sometimes, never?

16% ALWAYS
22% USUALLY

44% SOMETIMES
17% NEVER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[62% NOT ASKED]

23. In a typical week, how much money do you have which you can spend on things you want? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

6% $0
15% $1-<$10
19% $11-<$15
30% $15-<$30
9% $30-<$50
15% $50+
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

24. [IF NOT "DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE" OR "$0.00" ABOVE] Where do you get this money: mainly from your parents, mainly from working at a job, or mainly from another source?

53% PARENTS
28% JOB
6% ANOTHER SOURCE
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
13% NOT ASKED

25. How would you describe your main racial or ethnic heritage: are you mainly Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white); white but not Hispanic; African-American or black but not Hispanic; Asian-American; or Native American?

9% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
63% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
11% AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK BUT NOT HISPANIC
3% ASIAN-AMERICAN
5% NATIVE-AMERICAN
8% OTHER/MIXED
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Let's talk about your school for a moment ...

26. Do students smoke on school grounds? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

65% NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
3% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
4% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
27% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?

60% DRUG FREE
38% NOT DRUG FREE
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Have you personally ever seen illegal drugs being sold in your school or on school grounds?

40% YES
58% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[IF NOT DRUG FREE] [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Have you personally ever seen illegal drugs being used in your school or on school grounds?

39% YES
59% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. What percentage of students at your school do you think regularly use illegal drugs, and I mean this to include the abuse of prescription drugs? (PROMPT AS NECESSARY: none would be 0%, all would be 100%, and you can pick any number in between) [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

11% 0% (NONE)
30% 1 - 10%
15% 11 - 25%
21% 26- 50%
12% 51 - 100%
10% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. Are students in your school ever tested for the use of illegal drugs?

29% YES
64% NO
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

31. [IF YES] When are students in your school tested for illegal drugs: are they tested randomly, or just when they are suspected of using drugs, or just when they are on a sports team? [ACCEPT VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE OF BOTH WHEN ON A SPORTS TEAM AND SUSPECTED OF USING]

22% TESTED RANDOMLY
45% SUSPECTED OF USING DRUGS
21% WHEN ON A SPORTS TEAM
7% BOTH WHEN SUSPECTED AND ON A SPORTS TEAM
2% OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[71% NOT ASKED]

32. Have you ever been tested for drug use?

11% YES
89% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

33. How effective do you think drug testing is at keeping kids your age from using illegal drugs — is it very effective, somewhat effective not very effective or not effective at all?

21% VERY EFFECTIVE
46% SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
21% NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
9% NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL

3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. Are students' lockers regularly searched at your school?

35% YES
62% NO
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. How effective do you think locker searches are at keeping teenagers from using illegal drugs — are they very effective, somewhat effective not very effective or not effective at all?

19% VERY EFFECTIVE
36% SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
28% NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
13% NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A] Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

35% CIGARETTES
18% BEER
34% MARIJUANA
4% THE SAME
9% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which is easiest for someone your age to obtain: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

39% CIGARETTES
27% BEER
19% MARIJUANA
5% THE SAME
10% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. Which is the least expensive to use regularly: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

36% CIGARETTES
32% BEER
11% MARIJUANA
1% THE SAME
19% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. And which is the most expensive to use regularly: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

15% CIGARETTES
10% BEER
62% MARIJUANA
1% THE SAME
13% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

39. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of your friends smoke at least one cigarette a day -- none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

70% NONE
19% LESS THAN HALF
4% HALF

4% MORE THAN HALF
3% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. Do either of your parents currently smoke at least one cigarette a day? [IF YES] Which of your parents smokes?

9% YES, MOTHER
10% YES, FATHER
8% YES, BOTH
74% NO, NEITHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. [IF NEITHER] Did either of your parents ever smoke cigarettes?

26% YES, USED TO SMOKE
47% NO, NEVER SMOKED
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
26% NOT ASKED

42. How old were you when you smoked your first cigarette? [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

81% NEVER TRIED
4% <= 10
1% 11
3% 12
3% 13
3% 14
2% 15
1% 16
1% 17
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. [IF SMOKED] How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days ... [READ OPTIONS]

14% NOT AT ALL
2% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
2% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
1% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY
1% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
81% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

44. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

56% NONE
24% LESS THAN HALF
8% HALF
7% MORE THAN HALF
5% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. In a typical week, will your father drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, he will have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Does he ever drink?

43%	NEVER DRINKS
25%	OCCASIONAL DRINKER
7%	WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
14%	1 PER DAY
5%	2 PER DAY
3%	3+ PER DAY
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. In a typical week, will your mother drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, she will have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Does she ever drink?

56%	NEVER DRINKS
24%	OCCASIONAL DRINKER
6%	WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
9%	1 PER DAY
2%	2 PER DAY
1%	3+ PER DAY
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. How old were you when you had your first drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two. [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

62%	NEVER TRIED
8%	<= 10
3%	11
5%	12
6%	13
6%	14
6%	15
3%	16
1%	17
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] What was your first alcoholic beverage — beer (including malt beverages), wine (including coolers), or hard liquor?

38%	BEER
37%	WINE
21%	HARD LIQUOR
4%	DON'T' KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[62%	NOT ASKED]

49. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] In a typical week, will you drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, you will you have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks?

62%	NEVER DRINKS
34%	OCCASIONAL DRINKER
2%	WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
1%	1 PER DAY

- * 2 PER DAY
- 1% 3+ PER DAY
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

50. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] In a typical month, how many times will you get drunk, if at all? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

- 62% NEVER DRINKS (NOT ASKED)
- 29% 0
- 4% 1
- 2% 2
- 1% 3
- 2% 4+
- * DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

How harmful to the health of someone your age is the regular use of each of the following:

51. Tobacco ... is it [READ OPTIONS]

- 70% VERY HARMFUL
- 21% FAIRLY HARMFUL
- 5% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 3% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. Marijuana ... is it

- 75% VERY HARMFUL
- 14% FAIRLY HARMFUL
- 6% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 3% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. Cocaine ... is it

- 92% VERY HARMFUL
- 3% FAIRLY HARMFUL
- 2% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 2% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- 2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. Alcohol ... is it

- 49% VERY HARMFUL
- 35% FAIRLY HARMFUL
- 13% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 2% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- 1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. Ecstasy ... is it

- 84% VERY HARMFUL
- 5% FAIRLY HARMFUL
- 2% NOT TOO HARMFUL
- 2% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
- 7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

56. How addictive are cigarettes: are they very addictive, somewhat addictive, not very addictive, or not addictive at all?

67% VERY ADDICTIVE
22% SOMEWHAT ADDICTIVE
3% NOT VERY ADDICTIVE
3% NOT ADDICTIVE AT ALL
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

57. How addictive is marijuana: is it very addictive, somewhat addictive, not very addictive, or not addictive at all?

57% VERY ADDICTIVE
25% SOMEWHAT ADDICTIVE
7% NOT VERY ADDICTIVE
4% NOT ADDICTIVE AT ALL
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

58. Compare a single cigarette to a single marijuana joint: which of these when smoked would be the more harmful to the health of someone your age?

24% CIGARETTE
70% MARIJUANA
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

59. Do you know someone who is a burn-out, or got "fried" on illegal drugs?

34% YES
65% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

60. Do you know someone who is in, or has gone through, drug rehab?

31% YES
68% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

61. Have you ever stopped being the friend of someone because they were always high?

16% YES
83% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

62. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used drugs like acid, cocaine, or heroin?

17% YES, KNOW ONE
23% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
59% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

63. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Do you know a friend or classmate who has used ECSTASY OR "E"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used ECSTASY?

9% YES, KNOW ONE
13% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
75% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B] Do you know a friend or classmate who has used METHAMPHETAMINES OR "METH"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used METHAMPHETAMINES?

7% YES, KNOW ONE
5% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
84% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Do you know a friend or classmate who uses steroids regularly? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who uses steroids?

6% YES, KNOW ONE
6% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
87% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED STEROIDS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B] Do you know a friend or classmate who abuses prescriptions drugs or uses them without a prescription, like Oxycontin, Percocet or Ritalin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who abuses prescriptions drugs or uses them without a prescription?

11% YES, KNOW ONE
14% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
74% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO ABUSES PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana — none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

68% NONE
19% LESS THAN HALF
5% HALF
5% MORE THAN HALF
3% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

66. If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to buy it?

20% AN HOUR OR LESS
7% A FEW HOURS
12% WITHIN A DAY
12% WITHIN A WEEK
3% LONGER THAN A WEEK
34% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

67. Have you ever smoked or tried marijuana?

16% YES
84% NEVER TRIED IT
• DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

68. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] How old were you when you first tried marijuana? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

84% NEVER TRIED

1% <= 10
1% 11
1% 12
3% 13
4% 14
3% 15
2% 16
1% 17
• DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

69. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] Would you describe yourself more as an occasional user, or as a one-time user of marijuana?

43% OCCASSIONAL USER
56% ONE-TIME USER
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[84% NOT ASKED/NEVER TRIED]

70. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] Had you smoked cigarettes ***before*** you first used marijuana?

57% YES
42% DID NOT SMOKE BEFORE USING MARIJUANA
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[84% NOT ASKED/NEVER TRIED]

71. [IF OCCASSIONAL USER OF MARIJUANA] Were you also a cigarette smoker at the time you were using marijuana, or not?

31% YES, A CIGARETTE SMOKER
70% NOT A CIGARETTE SMOKER
• DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[93% NOT ASKED/NEVER TRIED MARIJUANA, NOT OCCASSIONAL USER]

72. [ALL] Do you think that a teen who smokes cigarettes is more likely to use marijuana, or are they not more likely to use marijuana?

77% YES
18% NOT MORE LIKELY
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

73. Do you think that a teen who smokes cigarettes is more likely to drink alcohol, or are they not more likely to drink alcohol?

72% YES
24% NOT MORE LIKELY
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

74. Do you think that a teen who drinks alcohol is more likely to use marijuana, or are they not more likely to use marijuana?

69% YES
28% NOT MORE LIKELY
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

75. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Do you think that a teen who uses marijuana is more likely to use drugs such as Ecstasy or Methamphetamines, or are they not more likely to use these drugs?

79% YES
17% NOT MORE LIKELY
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B] Do you think that a teen who uses marijuana is more likely to use harder drugs, such as cocaine or heroin, or are they not more likely to use these drugs?

80% YES
16% NOT MORE LIKELY
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

76. How likely is it that you will try drugs in the future?

3% VERY LIKELY
8% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
27% NOT VERY LIKELY
62% NEVER HAPPEN
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

77. One final question: as you were speaking with me, was there someone there with you who could overhear your answers, or not?

28% COULD OVERHEAR
71% COULD NOT OVERHEAR
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your answers and for your time. Good-bye.

Appendix E
2003 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers
Weighted Frequencies

1. How many children aged 12 - 17 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

58%	1
36%	2
5%	3
2%	4 or more
0%	NONE/DON'T KNOW/REFUSED [THANK AND TERMINATE]

2. Gender of Respondent [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

23%	MALE
77%	FEMALE

3. What do you feel is the most important problem you face today as the parent of a teenager — that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [OPEN END]

22%	DRUGS/ALCOHOL
10%	SAFETY
5%	VIOLENCE/CRIME
13%	EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
18%	PEER PRESSURE
7%	COMMUNICATION/PARENTS
4%	TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY
12%	MORALS/FAMILY VALUES
4%	MEDIA INFLUENCE/CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
2%	OTHER
3%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

4. And from the point of view of teenagers like your own, what do you think is the most important problem someone their age faces? [OPEN END]

14%	FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
51%	PEER PRESSURE
4%	ACCEPTANCE OF SELF
11%	DRUGS
4%	EDUCATION/FUTURE
3%	SEXUAL ISSUES
1%	GANGS/VIOLENCE
10%	OTHER
2%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

5. How many children older than 17 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

56%	0
27%	1
12%	2
4%	3
1%	4 or more
0%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

6. How many children younger than 12 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

64%	0
23%	1
9%	2
3%	3
2%	4 or more
0%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN, STATE] For the purposes of these next few questions, please have in mind your teenager who is closest to [AGE VARIABLE DERIVED FROM TEEN SAMPLE] years old.

7. Does your teen currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade is he or she in?

1%	DOES NOT ATTEND SCHOOL
5%	6
13%	7
15%	8
15%	9
17%	10
19%	11
14%	12
1%	OTHER
0%	NO RESPONSE

8. Is there something your teen does — an activity or a hobby or a sport — that he or she is really enthusiastic about? What is that? [OPEN-ENDED PRECODED]

7%	NOTHING
3%	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
1%	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
7%	HOBBY
17%	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
56%	SPORTS TEAM
4%	ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
2%	CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
3%	INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
0%	OTHER
*	DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

9. How satisfied are you with the quality of education your teen is receiving at his/her school? Are you ...

58%	VERY SATISFIED
33%	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
7%	SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
3%	VERY DISSATISFIED
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

10. Does it seem to you that the quality of education at your teen's school is getting better, getting worse or staying about the same?

31%	GETTING BETTER
11%	GETTING WORSE
56%	STAYING ABOUT THE SAME

3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11. How safe do you feel your teen's school is? Is it ...

44% VERY SAFE
51% FAIRLY SAFE
2% FAIRLY UNSAFE
1% VERY UNSAFE
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

12. Have you ever seen students smoking cigarettes on the grounds of your teen's school? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

78% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
1% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
3% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
16% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

13. Roughly how many students are there at your teen's school, including all grades? [RECORD RESPONSE]

19% 0-499
20% 500-799
18% 800-1199
21% 1200-1999
16% 2000+
6% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

14. To the best of your knowledge, is your teen's school a "drug free" school, or is it not "drug free," meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs, or sell drugs on school grounds? [PUSH TO AVOID DON'T KNOW RESPONSE: "Well, what is your guess?"]

53% SCHOOL IS DRUG FREE
43% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG FREE
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] Is your teen's school not drug free because illegal drugs are tolerated by school administrators, or is your teen's school not drug free despite the best efforts of school administrators?

5% ILLEGAL DRUGS TOLERATED
86% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
8% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
57% NOT ASKED

16. [VERSION A: IF NOT DRUG FREE] If you could, would you send your teen to a different school which was drug free?

42% YES
56% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
57% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF DRUG FREE] Suppose you learned that your teen's school was not drug free. If you could, would you send your teen to a different school which was drug free?

53% YES
43% NO
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
47% NOT ASKED

17. [VERSION A: IF NOT DRUG FREE AND NO TO NEW SCHOOL] Please tell me a little bit about that ... why would you not send your teen to a drug-free school if you could? [OPEN END]

54% NO SCHOOLS ARE DRUG FREE
11% DRUGS ARE NOT A PROBLEM
22% WANT KIDS TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES
7% CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL
15% PARENT SATISFIED WITH CURRENT SCHOOL
7% OTHER
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[VERSION B: IF NOT DRUG FREE AND YES TO NEW SCHOOL] What prevents you from sending your teen to a drug-free school? [OPEN END]

29% NO DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS IN AREA
50% DON'T BELIEVE THERE ARE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS
28% CAN'T AFFORD A PRIVATE SCHOOL
3% WANTS CHILD TO MAKE OWN DECISIONS
8% IT WOULD DEPEND ON LOCATION
6% OTHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

18. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] How realistic is the goal of making your teen's school drug free: is this a very realistic goal, a fairly reali

6% VERY REALISTIC GOAL
33% A FAIRLY REALITIC GOAL
34% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC GOAL
25% A VERY UNREALISTIC GOAL
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
[57% NOT ASKED]

19. If you had to guess, what percentage of students at your teen's school do you think regularly use illegal drugs -- and I mean this to include the abuse of prescription drugs? (PROMPT AS NECESSARY: none would be 0%, all would be 100%, and you can pick any number in between) [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

4% 0
42% 1 - 10%
22% 11 - 25%
14% 26 - 50
4% 51 - 100
14% DON'T KNOW/ NO RESPONSE

20. Are the students in your teen's school ever tested for the use of illegal drugs?

13% YES

72% NO
15% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

21. [IF YES TO DRUG-TESTING] When are students in your teen's school tested for illegal drugs: are they tested randomly, or just when they are suspected of using drugs, or just when they are on a sports team? [ACCEPT VOLUNTEERED RESPONSE OF BOTH WHEN ON A SPORTS TEAM AND SUSPECTED OF USING]

11% TESTED RANDOMLY
29% SUSPECTED OF USING DRUGS
43% WHEN ON A SPORTS TEAM
3% BOTH WHEN SUSPECTED AND ON A SPORTS TEAM
6% OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES
8% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
88% NOT ASKED

22. [IF YES TO DRUG-TESTING] Has your teen ever been tested for the use of illegal drugs?

10% YES
87% NO
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
88% NOT ASKED

23. [IF YES TO DRUG-TESTING] Are parents of students at your teen's school required to pay for the drug-testing program, or not?

3% YES
73% NO
24% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
88% NOT ASKED

24. [IF NO TO DRUG-TESTING] Would you be willing or not willing to pay for a drug-testing program at your teen's school?

44% WILLING
45% NOT WILLING
9% DEPENDS
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
13% NOT ASKED

25. [ALL] How effective do you think drug testing is at keeping kids your age from using illegal drugs — is it very effective, somewhat effective not very effective or not effective at all?

11% VERY EFFECTIVE
49% SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
24% NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
10% NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. All things considered, would you prefer to send your teen to a school which tests students for illegal drug use, or would you prefer to send your teen to a school which does not test students for illegal drug use?

51% PREFER SCHOOL WITH DRUG-TESTING
38% PREFER SCHOOL WITHOUT DRUG-TESTING

12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. Are the lockers of students at your teen's school regularly searched?

29% YES
53% NO
18% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. How effective do you think locker searches are at keeping teenagers from using illegal drugs --- are they very effective, somewhat effective not very effective or not effective at all?

11% VERY EFFECTIVE
42% SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE
30% NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
14% NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. Do you favor or oppose school officials searching students' lockers? Do you feel that way strongly or not strongly?

51% FAVOR STRONGLY
21% FAVOR NOT STRONGLY
11% OPPOSE NOT STRONGLY
11% OPPOSE STRONGLY
6% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. In a typical week, how much money does your teen have which he or she can spend on things they want? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

6% 0
18% $1-<$10
22% $11-<$15
32% $15-<$30
16% $30+
6% DON'T KNOW/ NO RESPONSE

31. Where does your teen get this money: mainly from parents, mainly from working at a job, or mainly from another source?

59% PARENTS
28% JOB
1% ANOTHER SOURCE
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
12% NOT ASKED

FOR PURPOSES OF THE NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'mother;' IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'father.'

32. Are you your teen's biological [mother/father]?

97% YES
3% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

FOR PURPOSES OF THE NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'father;' IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'mother.'

33. Does your teen live with his or her biological [mother/father]?

80%	YES
20%	NO
0%	NO RESPONSE

FOR PURPOSES OF NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'father'; IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'mother.'

34. Would you describe your teen's relationship with his/her biological [mother/father] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

45%	EXCELLENT
27%	VERY GOOD
14%	GOOD
6%	FAIR
5%	POOR
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. Would you describe your relationship with your teen as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

49%	EXCELLENT
36%	VERY GOOD
13%	GOOD
1%	FAIR
*	POOR
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. How concerned are you that your teen might try illegal drugs at some point: are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not concerned at all?

13%	VERY CONCERNED
35%	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
32%	NOT VERY CONCERNED
20%	NOT CONCERNED AT ALL
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. [IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN OR POST TEEN CHILD] Would you say that one of your children is or was at greater risk of trying illegal drugs than were your other children, or is it not the case?

36%	YES
63%	NO
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. [IF YES] Is that child who is or was at greater risk the oldest, the youngest, or a middle child?

43%	THE OLDEST
31%	THE YOUNGEST
26%	MIDDLE CHILD
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64% NOT ASKED

39. [IF YES] Is that child who is or was at greater risk a boy or a girl?

64% BOY
36% GIRL
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
64% NOT ASKED

40. As a parent, how confident are you that you would know what to do if you believed your child was using illegal drugs? Are you …

48% VERY CONFIDENT
44% FAIRLY CONFIDENT
7% NOT TOO CONFIDENT
1% NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

How harmful to the health of a teenager is the regular use of each of the following:

41. Tobacco … is it [READ OPTIONS]

84% VERY HARMFUL
115% FAIRLY HARMFUL
1% NOT TOO HARMFUL
0% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

42. Marijuana … is it

81% VERY HARMFUL
17% FAIRLY HARMFUL
1% NOT TOO HARMFUL
1% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. Cocaine … is it

99% VERY HARMFUL
* FAIRLY HARMFUL
* NOT TOO HARMFUL
* NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. Alcohol … is it

77% VERY HARMFUL
20% FAIRLY HARMFUL
2% NOT TOO HARMFUL
* NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. Ecstasy … is it

95% VERY HARMFUL

1% FAIRLY HARMFUL
0% NOT TOO HARMFUL
0% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. How addictive are cigarettes: are they very addictive, somewhat addictive, not very addictive, or not addictive at all?

92% VERY ADDICTIVE
7% SOMEWHAT ADDICTIVE
1% NOT VERY ADDICTIVE
*% NOT ADDICTIVE AT ALL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. How addictive is marijuana: is it very addictive, somewhat addictive, not very addictive, or not addictive at all?

58% VERY ADDICTIVE
31% SOMEWHAT ADDICTIVE
5% NOT VERY ADDICTIVE
3% NOT ADDICTIVE AT ALL
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. Compare a single cigarette to a single marijuana joint: which of these when smoked would be the more harmful to the health of a teenager?

31% CIGARETTE
54% MARIJUANA
15% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. [SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION A] Which is easiest for someone your teenager's age to buy: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

49% CIGARETTES
11% BEER
28% MARIJUANA
7% THE SAME
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE VERSION B] Which is easiest for someone your teenager's age to obtain: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

55% CIGARETTES
21% BEER
12% MARIJUANA
9% THE SAME
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

50. Some parents tell us that once a child becomes a teenager, parents have very little influence over their decision of whether they will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this opinion?

7% AGREE STRONGLY
22% AGREE SOMEWHAT
26% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT

44% DISAGREE STRONGLY
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

51. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will never try an illegal drug: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

7% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
29% A FAIRLY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
49% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
14% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. When a teenager decides to use illegal drugs, how much are the teen's parents to blame — usually? Do they deserve a great deal of blame, a fair amount, not very much, or no blame at all?

7% A GREAT DEAL OF BLAME
55% A FAIR AMOUNT
25% NOT VERY MUCH
6% NO BLAME AT ALL
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. How realistic is the expectation that a teenager will not become sexually active: is this a very realistic expectation, a fairly realistic expectation, a fairly unrealistic expectation, or a very unrealistic expectation?

5% VERY REALISTIC EXPECTATION
34% A FAIRLY REALITIC EXPECTATION
46% A FAIRLY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
13% A VERY UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. In a typical week, how many times do you and your children have dinner together as a family? [RECORD RESPONSE]

2% NONE
2% 1
5% 2
12% 3
16% 4
24% 5
12% 6
26% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. Do you think of yourself as the member of any group of people — based on your ethnicity, or race, or religion, or the work that you do?

49% YES
50% NO
1% NO RESPONSE

56. [IF YES] What is that group? [OPEN END]

15% RELIGIOUS, NON-SPECIFIC

37%	RELIGIOUS, CHRISTIAN
7%	RELIGIOUS, NON-CHRISTIAN
7%	WORKING CLASS/BLUE COLLAR
17%	WORKING/OTHER [TEACHER, . .
9%	WHITE
2%	BLACK
*	POLITICAL CONSERVATIVE
4%	OTHER
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
51%	NOT ASKED

57. [IF YES] Do you feel members of this group are generally respected by American society or generally not respected?

87%	GENERALLY RESPECTED
12%	GENERALLY NOT RESPECTED
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
51%	NOT ASKED

Now just a few questions for statistical purposes.....

58. Are you single or married? [IF SINGLE:] Have you ever been married? [IF MARRIED] Were you ever previously married to someone else?

4%	SINGLE, NEVER BEEN MARRIED
14%	SINGLE, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
70%	MARRIED, NOT PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
13%	MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED
*	NO RESPONSE

59. What is your employment situation: are you ...

57%	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
19%	EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
17%	WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
2%	RETIRED
1%	STUDENT
4%	UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
*	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

60. [IF MARRIED] And what is your spouse's employment situation?

68%	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
6%	EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
5%	WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
2%	RETIRED
*	STUDENT
2%	UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
1%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
18%	NOT ASKED

61. How important is religion in your family life: very important, fairly important, not too important, not important at all?

56%	VERY IMPORTANT
29%	FAIRLY IMPORTANT
12%	NOT TOO IMPORTANT
3%	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
*	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

62. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD RESPONSE]

22%	NONE
9%	1
9%	2
11%	3
33%	4
16%	5+
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

63. In a typical month, how often does your teenager go to church or religious services with you? [RECORD RESPONSE]

27%	NONE
8%	1
10%	2
12%	3
28%	4
14%	5+
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64. Which of the following best describes your religious preference:

30%	BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN
33%	TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT
27%	CATHOLIC
2%	JEWISH
0%	MUSLIM
1%	OTHER
6%	NONE
2%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

65. In what year were you born, please? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

7%	1949 & BEFORE
22%	1950-1954
37%	1955-1959
24%	1960-1964
10%	1965-1976
8%	1966-1970
1%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

66. What is the highest level of education you completed?

2%	SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS

17% COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL
24% VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE
35% COLLEGE GRADUATE
22% POST GRADUATE
* DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

67. What do you consider to be your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American, White but not Hispanic, African-American or black and not Hispanic, Asian-American, Native American, or Other?

2% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
90% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
3% AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC
1% ASIAN-AMERICAN
3% NATIVE AMERICAN
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

68. If you had to guess, how likely is it that your teenager will ever try an illegal drug at some point in the future? Is it ...

11% VERY LIKELY
30% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
48% NOT VERY LIKELY
9% NEVER HAPPEN
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

69. Which of the following categories best describes your household income? Just stop me when I read the right category ...

10% LESS THAN $29,999
33% $30,000 – $59,999
33% $60,000 - $99,999
16% $100,000 OR MORE
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
7% REFUSED

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your time and your responses.

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